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On the other hand, the Highlands (5,000 to 10,000 feet high) are a region in which the whites may thrive and multiply, as has been proved by the experience of fifteen years. There is now a steady influx of English-speaking settlers, due to the railroad, which makes it easy to reach the highlands. The immigration has been a source of embarrassment, because the settlers arrived before surveys had been made and land laws adopted. These difficulties have not yet been entirely remedied.

The natives must be protected and assured of sufficient land for their needs, but the paucity of native population simplifies the question of white immigration. Sir Charles describes the existing system of administering the Protectorate, suggests methods of improving the Government, and supplies chapters on the railroad between Mombasa and Uganda, commerce, slavery, missions, and a journey down the Nile, the whole forming a comprehensive and valuable account of a region that until 21 years ago had never been crossed by a white man.

**Relación de las Misiones de la Compañía de Jesús en el País de los Maynas. Por el P. Francisco de Figueroa.** Madrid, Victoriano Suárez, 1904. (Colección de Libros y Documentos referentes á la Historia de América. Tomo 1.)

After the publication, by the Peruvian Government and in the "*Revista de Archivos y Bibliotecas nacionales*" (Sept. to last of Dec., 1899), of the documents relative to the reduction and pacification of the forest Indians on the Peruvian side of the upper Amazon, between the years 1643 and 1659, this volume on the Missions of the Marañon appears timely. It completes the former. The appendix, furthermore, contains three documents which bring down information on these Missions to the year 1738, at least. Together with the works published before in Spain (or rather reprinted), like that of Father Cristóval de Acuña from 1641, the "*Nuevo Descubrimiento del rio de Marañon, etc.*," by the Franciscans Fr. Laureano de la Cruz and Fr. Juan de Quincocos, written in 1653, and the valuable documents which the late Don Marcos Jiménez de la Espada published in Vol. IV of his "*Relaciones geográficas de Indias*," it nearly completes the set of principal sources on missions and explorations of that wild and barely penetrable region in which the Jesuits performed their monumental labours among the South American aborigines, not to omit, as belonging to the same kind of literature, what is preserved about the work of Father Samuel Fritz, S.J., in the "*Lettres édifiantes et curieuses*" and the "*Neue Weltbott*" of Father Strecklein.

Not saying it in disparagement of other Orders, it must be conceded that geography owes a special debt of gratitude to the old Jesuit missionaries. We take geography in the widest sense of the term, as embracing Natural History and Anthropology. This is well exemplified, again, in the "*Relación*" of Father Figueroa, particularly in Nos. XII to XXII, which furnish a description of the region and what it contains. The value of the specific training received by the members of the "Company of Jesus," after individual inclinations and aptitudes have been thoroughly probed and developed, is placed in proper relief through such narratives. We, of course, meet, now and then, with misstatements, with utterly unfounded stories; but no blame can be attached to the devoted priests for repeating the errors of their time. The picture of the aborigines is far from appealing to our sympathies, and one can but pity, and admire at the same time, the untiring missionaries. A most valuable contribution is the minute location of tribes or bands in the middle of the seventeenth century; and, while the (unostentatious) narratives of vicissitudes are necessarily prolix, and religious enthusiasm is strongly prominent, these very *faits et gestes*

impart a wealth of geographic information. Thus the exceedingly complicated network of water-courses on the north side of the Marañon has much and new light thrown upon its confused and entangled channels by the simple story of the monks' peregrinations; on water (paddling up or down the numberless streams), or on land by cutting their way across from river to river, through the almost impenetrable forest. This applies as well to the documents forming the appendix, written in the same spirit, and imparting information of the same nature.

Of the introduction not much need be said. It fits the subject, and, while not complete in its bibliography, is still fairly ample. The editors and publishers can but be congratulated on the issue of such interesting and hitherto hardly accessible matter bearing upon South American topics and upon regions the industrial importance of which is becoming gradually recognized. A. F. B.

**Deutsches Kolonial-Handbuch. Nach amtlichen Quellen bearbeitet von Dr. Rudolf Fitzner.** Vol. I (Second Edition), viii and 412 pp., 8 Maps and Index, 1901; Vol. 2 (Second Edition), iv and 267 pp., 2 Maps and Index, 1901; with *Ergänzungsband*, 1904. Hermann Paetel, Berlin. (Price, M. 8 for the three volumes.)

In Germany, a standard work of reference relating to the colonies. The two initial volumes give much detailed and carefully-compiled information relating to the geography, government, trade, commercial and planting companies, and other features of each of the German colonies. Supplementary numbers bring the information down to date without reprinting the general facts of more or less permanent value. Among the various kinds of information are the names, residence, and occupation of all colonists and officials.

**Among the Burmans. A Record of Fifteen Years of Work and its Fruitage. By Henry Park Cochrane.** 281 pp., and 19 Illustrations from Photographs. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago, 1905.

Dr. Cochrane has endeavoured to give a true picture of life and conditions in Burma. He describes the first impressions and experiences of the foreigner, the every day life of the natives, their customs, religion and races, the obstacles in the way of development from the Western point of view, and the progress of missionary effort. Anecdotes and concrete illustrations give vividness to the narrative, and the style is entertaining. Of the difficulties of acquiring the Burmese language the author says:

The construction of a Burmese sentence is the reverse of the English order. Many sentences may be translated backward, word for word, certain connecting particles becoming relative pronouns, with a perfect idiomatic English sentence as the result. The eye can soon be trained to take in a printed sentence as a whole and grasp its meaning without stopping to render it into English in the reversed order. But to keep this order in mind, in conversation, with the word expressing action left for the last, like the snapper to a whip, is not so easy.

The long chapter on the chief races gives the characteristics and an outline of the history of each of the peoples. The book, though written from the missionary standpoint, is a good, popular account of the country and its inhabitants.

**The Exploration of Tibet. Its History and Particulars from 1623 to 1904. By Graham Sandberg.** vi and 324 pp., Map of Tibet and Plan of Lhasa (in pocket) and Index. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta, and W. Thacker & Co., London, 1904.

When Mr. Clements R. Markham published in 1876 his narratives of the mission